





## News Analysis

## U.S., Israel Disagreement Is Political

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—The Nixon administration's continuing disagreement with Israel is political and psychological, not military. It is a political and psychological, not military, disagreement, but it deplores some of her tactics. It wants to keep Israel strong enough to defeat any Arab foe, but it also wants a sufficiently flexible Israeli diplomacy so that the United States can aspire to other relationships in the Arab and Moslem worlds.

That is the underlying explanation for Secretary of State William P. Rogers' announcement yesterday, which said in effect: "You don't need any certain promise of more jet planes now, but come back later and take this \$100 million credit for past plane purchases to the you over your disappointment."

## Air Power Given Top Priority By Both Sides in Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

MIG-21s and a small number of poorly trained pilots.

The Soviet Union has given Egypt new aircraft and additional aircraft and long-range field guns. The Russians have also made a drastic effort to alter the strategic balance in the air war by delivering an undisclosed number of SAM-3 surface-to-air missiles to Egypt and by sending about 1,500 troops to man the missiles.

The SAM-3 is designed for operations against low-flying aircraft. It is a two-stage missile intended for short-range defense against low level attack and supplements SAM-2, which is designed for use against high-flying planes.

The introduction of Soviet technical forces may be as important militarily as the installation of the SAM-3s. The Russians are moving apparently toward establishment of a complete environmental air-

## Bonn Holds Arabs Connected With Airliner Attacks

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, March 24 (UPI).—A federal prosecutor today announced the arrest of two Jordanians in connection with attacks against aircraft.

Felix Kaul, a prosecutor in the federal attorney's office, said the two Arabs were arrested in Munich "at the weekend."

He said they were held under a law dealing with criminal conspiracy in connection with attacks on aircraft. He declined to give further details because he said there were fears others concerned in the attack would be warned.

Two attacks were made against aircraft or passengers and crewmen last month. Sources close to the Karlsruhe office said the arrests apparently were in connection with one, or both, of these.

On Feb. 10, Arab terrorists attacked passengers and crewmen preparing to board an Israeli El Al airliner at Munich's Riem Airport.

Eleven days later, a bomb exploded in the hold of an Austrian Airlines Caravelle jetliner shortly after it took off from Frankfurt's Rhein-Main Airport.

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The Israelis contend, in strictly military terms, that they do need the certainty of more plane deliveries next year. Unquestionable supremacy in the air, they say, is needed to balance the larger Egyptian Air Force, Army and Navy as well as the newest Soviet SAM-3 anti-aircraft missiles. But even their most fervent supporters in the military and intelligence services have support President Nixon's judgment that Israel remains strong enough, for the moment, to deter any serious attack.

It is the other Israeli argument that their security requires a further firm show of support from Washington that is disputed by top officials here partly because they have not yet given up hope of arresting the Middle East arms race and partly because they daily feel the pressures from pro-Western Arab states, Western oil com-

panies, Britain, France and other allies.

The administration is trying to advertise its restraint to regain some favor in the Arab world and in such usually sympathetic countries as Tunisia, where Mr. Rogers met anti-Israel demonstrators on his African tour. It also wants to beseech Moscow yet again, while it thinks it has time, for a slowdown in arms deliveries to the Middle East.

That region is the one area of the world where Mr. Nixon and his advisers see a genuine threat of Soviet-American military confrontation. They spoke sternly to the Russians about the Middle East in Mr. Nixon's state-of-the-world message. Even in yesterday's softer declaration, they warned that further Soviet arms shipments would "compromise" bring an American response.

Whether this approach will work, either by promoting restraint in Moscow or at least impressing other Arab nations with the American efforts to promote peace, remains to be seen. Basically, it demonstrates that the United States has been unable to shake off the contradictions that have haunted the Middle East policy from the day of Israel's creation.

The greater the tension in the region, the greater Israel's desire for further American support and the greater the pressure on every Arab nation to work against that support. That is why the United States continues to take the lead in the search for a settlement and why at least some officials here believe the Soviet Union sees only profit in continuing tension.

Israelis Won't Cooperate

But the Israelis have refused to cooperate with the administration's tactics and this has led to the present strain between Washington and Tel Aviv. Officials here wanted Israel to be forthcoming in her diplomatic efforts, restrained in her military operations and generally sympathetic to the American effort to work both sides of the Middle East street.

Instead, the Israelis have struck hard and deep in the Arab nations in retaliation for guerrilla attacks and they have refused to define their peace terms or offer any Egyptian deals with them in face-to-face negotiations.

When Secretary Rogers outlined the American concept of a fair peace settlement last fall, the Israelis denounced him for undermining their posture. But the position failed not only in Jerusalem. It also won no praise among the Arabs and no visible interest in Moscow. This led to Mr. Nixon's declaration that he would make no more proposals until the Russians and the Egyptians showed themselves to be interested in compromise. But it also provoked pressures on Washington for yet another display of "even-handedness."

The "no-planes-now" decision appears designed to meet that pressure, which became particularly great after Mr. Nixon promised seven weeks ago that he would reveal a "decision" within a month. This was largely a self-imposed deadline which some officials deplored but others took as a welcome opportunity for a further public disengagement from Israeli tactics.

Privately as well as publicly, the Israelis were told last week that this is not in any sense a final and forever "no," and they are urged to restrain their reaction. The indications are that the Israelis will remain cool, partly because they do not want to lose any doubt about vital American support in the future and partly because they wish to lend credence to whatever Arab suspicions may arise that they have in fact received a private pledge of the places that they requested.

But Israeli diplomats here insist that they have no such assurance. They say their government must now nurse doubt about the fidelity of American support as well as about the wisdom of the administration's present course. And they contend that Washington is toying with the very survival of their nation on the basis of military calculations that even Israel cannot make precise enough to know what arms they need and when.

Senators Criticize Nixon for Denial Of Jets to Israel

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—President Nixon's rejection of Israel's request for 150 jet fighters brought opposition from Congress but bipartisan support today from the two top members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Senate opponents of Mr. Nixon's action warned it would weaken Israel's posture in the Middle East and might drive it into the nuclear camp.

But Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., the committee chairman, and Sen. George D. Aiken, R., Vt., the ranking Republican, praised the decision and expressed hope it would ease the arms race in the Middle East.

Miswelfare, opposition to the move favored Sen. Charles E. Goodell, R., N.Y., urged Sen. Fulbright to investigate the matter and charged the administration "has sought to placate Israel with words rather than deeds, with assurances rather than arms."

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ANOTHER CHOICE—Israeli students hold up a banner reading "There is a choice" during a demonstration near Hebron protesting the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank territories. They were later dispersed by troops.

## Israeli Students Protest Settling in Occupied Areas

HEBRON, Occupied Jordan, March 24 (AP).—Steel-helmeted Israeli troops today broke up a demonstration by Israeli students protesting Jewish settlement in the war-torn Arab territories.

Soldiers with submachine guns and police dispersed a band of about two dozen Israeli students who planned to demonstrate in the heart of this occupied city of 38,000 inhabitants.

A spokesman for the leftist protesters termed Jewish settlement in the occupied territories "pouring oil on the fires of hatred."

The call for a greater Israel, including all the war-torn lands, is a danger to the security and existence of the state, the spokesman told newsmen.

The demonstrators were intercepted at the entrance to Hebron by the troops and police and ordered to return to Jerusalem.

## Guerrillas, Smugglers in Beirut Fight

BEIRUT, March 24 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas and a gang of Lebanese smugglers fought a pitched battle in the center of Beirut today with revolvers, rifles and submachine guns.

A spokesman for the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command (PASC) said one guerrilla was killed. Four other persons were reported wounded.

Police and security forces stayed out of the two-hour battle, during which about 500 guerrillas besieged an apartment building containing 20 smugglers.

The clash erupted in the early afternoon in the Tarik al-Jadida area of Beirut, a shanty-town inhabited largely by guerrillas and pro-guerrilla Lebanese. The guerrillas and the followers of a Lebanese cigarette and hashish smuggler who had established a headquarters in the area.

The Tarik al-Jadida area has been tacitly under guerrilla control since fighting last October between guerrillas and Lebanese security forces.

The guerrilla spokesman said the gang had been asked several times by PASC officials to get out of the area but refused.

Lebanese sources said the fighting erupted when the guerrillas allowed police into the area to search for hidden cigarettes. The guerrillas opened fire on them.

The police withdrew and the guerrillas took up the battle.

Witnesses said guerrillas took up sniping positions high on buildings overlooking the smugglers' headquarters. Sporadic firing rattled across the area for two hours with police and security forces standing back and taking no part.

The guerrillas threw an armed cordon around the seven-story apartment building and eventually charged, capturing the men inside.

Later reports said the arrested men were being held by PASC and had not been turned over to the Lebanese police.

There was no immediate official comment from the Lebanese authorities on the battle.

## Hungary Decrees Amnesty to Mark Liberation in '45

BUDAPEST, March 24 (AP).—Hungary announced today a sweeping amnesty on the 25th anniversary of this country's World War II liberation. The amnesty will cover Hungarians who have defected to the West.

The amnesty, which will take effect tomorrow, was decreed by the Presidential Council in Budapest.

However, it does not extend to "perpetrators of serious anti-state crimes, crimes against human life, rape or homosexuality."

Among those covered by the amnesty are persons who were sentenced in absentia for illegally crossing the Hungarian frontier or for refusing to return to Hungary after going abroad. But they must announce their intention to return at a Hungarian mission abroad and do so by Dec. 31.

## City of Paris Awards Medal to Shriver

PARIS, March 24.—The City of Paris awarded Ambassador Sargent Shriver its Médaille de Vermeil for distinguished service today on the eve of his departure for the United States.

Jean Cherioux, vice-president of the Council of Paris, made the presentation and told Mr. Shriver that he had "won the friendship of all Frenchmen, and Parisians in particular," during his term as ambassador.

In accepting the award, Mr. Shriver told the council that the two years his family had spent here had been the happiest of their lives.

THE report also proposed integration of the 1,857 independently run primary (elementary) schools.

## In Senate Testimony

## Ex-Sgt. Says Up to 60 Percent Of My Lai GIs Smoked Pot

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—A former U.S. Army sergeant told a Senate subcommittee today that up to 60 percent of the men in the Army company accused of involvement in the alleged massacre of civilians at My Lai had smoked marijuana at least once and that some had used the drug the night before the operation.

Charles West, who at the time of the alleged massacre at My Lai was a specialist fourth class, said that of the men he knew in C Company, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry, a large number were chronic marijuana users and a larger number had used the substance occasionally.

But Mr. West did not testify about any actual incidents during the My Lai operation March 11, 1968, nor did he say he believed there was any link between the alleged killings and marijuana smoking.

Chairman Thomas J. Dodd, D. Conn., of the juvenile delinquency subcommittee, declared, however, that he believed there is such a link.

And Dr. Joel H. Kaplan, a civilian psychiatrist who formerly headed a neuropsychiatric team at Nha Trang, testified that the marijuana in Vietnam is much stronger than that used in the United States. He added: "Contrary to many popular opinions held here in the States, the drug could cause people to become fearful, paranoid, extremely angry and led in a number of cases to acts of murder, rape and aggravated assault."

Said Mr. West: "I did not see anyone on the day of the incident smoking marijuana."

"The last time I saw any of the men smoking marijuana was the night before the operation," he added. "I saw five men in my squad of 12 had been using the substance."

The ex-sergeant said he knew of no officers in charge of troops during the operation at My Lai who used marijuana, but he said that on previous combat reconnaissance missions several individual soldiers had smoked.

Sen. Dodd challenged the witness, asked, Spec. Wilson if he thought he was doing right when he shot the prisoner.

"At the time, I did," Spec. Wilson said.

Mr. Rothblatt asked Spec. Walstead, "Was there any doubt in your mind what you were supposed to do with the prisoner?"

"No sir," Spec. Walstead replied.

Both soldiers said they received no direct order specifying that they shoot the Vietnamese prisoner. The trial adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The court earlier heard testimony that Lt. Duffy asked his men the night before the operation to kill the prisoner the next morning.

Other witnesses described Lt. Duffy as "one of the best" officers in the command.

Capt. Howard Turner, a prosecution witness, said under cross-examination that Lt. Duffy radioed him from a position 40 miles southwest of Saigon that the prisoner was of military age and had old and new wounds and that a Vietnamese scout had reported he was a Viet Cong.

## Gen. Young Reassigned to U.S. From Europe in My Lai Case

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, March 24 (UPI).—Brig. Gen. George H. Young Jr., charged with withholding information on the alleged My Lai massacre, has been reassigned to 1st Army headquarters at Fort Meade, Md., U.S. Army announced today.

Gen. Young, reassigned from command of the 24th Infantry Division at Augsburg, West Germany, was charged by the Army with "dereliction in the performance of his duties" and "failure to obey the lawful regulations" in connection with the massacre.

At that time he was assistant commander of the Americal Division.

Gen. Young is succeeded as commander of the 24th Infantry Division at Augsburg by Brig. Gen. Marshall B. Gurnea, chief of staff of V Corps at Frankfurt, takes up his new command March 27.

Another officer facing charges similar to Gen. Young's, Capt. Kenneth W. Boatman, still is awaiting his departure orders to Fort Meade, an Army spokesman said.

The two officers are among 14 men charged with covering up the alleged shooting of Vietnamese civilians at My Lai. The remaining 12 are in other commands. All were reassigned to Fort Meade.

Boatman, Gen. Young, the only other general officer among the 14, is former West Point commander Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster.

## Three Americans Are Held Incommunicado in E. Berlin

BERLIN, March 24 (UPI).—Three young Americans are being held incommunicado in an East Berlin prison, United States officials said today.

Two of the men, Jack Strickland, 27, of Santa Barbara, Calif., and Lytle Jenkins, 30, of Norfolk, Va., were arrested in East Berlin last Sept. 30 and have been held in pre-trial detention since.

The third man, Marc Huessey, 21, of Jericho, Vt., has been held in East Berlin since Jan. 4, 1970, presumably in the same prison as the other two. Efforts to obtain the men's release have so far met with no success.

American officials have not been able to see any of the three, a fact in itself not surprising, since the United States does not recognize East Germany and, therefore, has no consular access.

Haven't Seen Lawyer

However, it was pointed out that attorney Wolfgang Vogel, the East Berlin lawyer picked to act for the Americans, also has not yet received permission to speak to his clients.

It is through the offices of Mr. Vogel and his West Berlin opposite number, attorney Juergen Stange, that the United States mission here is seeking to get the three Americans freed.

The East Berlin-West Berlin team of lawyers has acted on, being half of scores of Westerners in the

## WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	4 43	Overcast
ANTWERP	10 40	Very cloudy
ATHENS	12 40	Partly cloudy
BAGDAD	10 40	Clear
BELGRADE	10 40	Very cloudy
BOMBAY	10 40	Overcast
BUDAPEST	10 40	Overcast
CAIRO	10 40	Partly cloudy
CHANGHAI	10 40	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10 40	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	10 40	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	10 40	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	10 40	Very cloudy
GENEVA	10 40	Very cloudy
HAMBURG	10 40	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	10 40	Very cloudy
LONDON	10 40	Very cloudy
MADRID	10 40	Very cloudy
MILAN	10 40	Very cloudy
MOSCOW	10 40	Very cloudy
MUNICH	10 40	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	10 40	Very cloudy
OSLO	10 40	Very cloudy
PARIS	10 40	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	10 40	Very cloudy
ROME	10 40	Very cloudy
SOFIA	10 40	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10 40	Very cloudy
TOKYO	10 40	Very cloudy
WARSAW	10 40	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	10 40	Very cloudy
ZURICH	10 40	Very cloudy

(U.S. Standard time zone table at 100 GMT, others at 100 GMT)



## Muskie Prods U.S. for Action Against Oil Firm on Pollution

By E.W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, wrote to Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel yesterday asking whether the Nixon administration intends to take legal action against the Chevron Oil Co. for allegedly violating safety regulations on its oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico.

## Nixon Offers Plan to Curb School Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

The statement, interviewed a large number of private and public experts on the problem, and did much of the drafting himself, the official said.

The statement, he added, contains a set of directives to federal agencies in carrying out anti-discrimination policy.

Mr. Nixon conferred with Democratic and Republican congressional leaders before the document was issued to explain it to them.

He told them he will indicate in the next few weeks whether the \$50 million for the 1971 fiscal year will come from an official cap, and assured them it will not come from other education requests.

Local Interest

In urging local communities to comply with the law, the President said it was in their interest to do so to avoid provoking the courts from pushing a constitutional principle beyond its ultimate limit in order to compel compliance.

"The best way to avoid this is to the nation to demonstrate that it is intended to carry out the full spirit of the constitutional mandate," he said.

The administration will carry out the law "fully and fairly," the President said. He declared that he is dedicated "to continued progress toward a truly integrated public school system."

Mr. Nixon said, "One of the mistakes of past policy has been to demand too much of our schools. We have been expected not only to integrate but also to accomplish a social transformation."

Children have been used too often to achieve a multicultural society "which the adult community has failed to achieve for itself," he said.

"If we are realistic, we must recognize that in a free society there are limits to the amount of government coercion that can reasonably be used."

"On Request"

In a passage interpreted by some as a signal to federal officials to ease the campaign for desegregation, the President said that federal assistance would be made available "on request."

But he added that federal officials should not go beyond the requirements of law in attempting to impose their own judgment on the local school district.

Where there is partly de facto segregation and partly de jure segregation, "it is appropriate to look for remedy for the de jure portion, which is unlawful, without building on a remedy for the lawful de facto portion," he said.

Where de facto segregation exists, the nation has a vital and special stake in upgrading education," the President said.

"We need to press with innovative new ways of overcoming the effects of racial isolation and of making up for environmental deficiencies among the poor," he said.

The \$1.5 billion he promised over two years will be used to make "school desegregation work" and to help the victims of racial isolation, Mr. Nixon said.

## Court Order Delays Book About Sirhan

LOS ANGELES, March 24 (UPI)—A judge here has placed a temporary restraining order on the publication of a book about the life of Jordanian-born Sirhan Sirhan, the assassin of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

The order follows Sirhan's action last week in filing a suit to prevent the publication of the book plus a \$2 million dollar in damages. Sirhan is under sentence of death for the shooting of Sen. Kennedy in Los Angeles in June, 1968.

The suit contends that permission to write the book was granted "under duress" and that it contains material that is "adverse and incriminating" and would seriously prejudice Sirhan's chances of winning an appeal against his murder conviction.

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Senate's public works subcommittee on air and water pollution. The basis for his letter to Mr. Hickel was (1) the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953; (2) regulations issued under the act by Mr. Hickel; and (3) statements by Mr. Hickel charging Chevron with violating his regulations.

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act provides that any lessee of those lands for oil exploration and production who "knowingly and willfully" violates a regulation by the secretary of the interior "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both, and each day of violation shall be deemed to be a separate offense." The act also provides for cancellation of a lease by court action where there has been non-compliance with regulations.

Since 1954, there has been a general regulation by the secretary of the interior requiring the installation of a safety device called a storm choke in an oil pipe below the surface. Last August, as the result of the oil spill in the Santa Barbara (Calif.) Channel, Secretary Hickel tightened this regulation. The regulation was made more precise when it was translated into an order applying to the Gulf of Mexico by the Geological Survey. The order read: "All wells capable of flowing oil and gas shall be equipped with storm chokes or similar subsurface devices installed at a depth of 1,000 feet or more below the gulf floor."

On March 12, Mr. Hickel held a news conference in New Orleans after surveying the leakage from the well and said that inspection by the Geological Survey of Chevron's 295 penetrations into the 19 wells had disclosed 147 violations of federal regulations. He said further that he was considering recommending to the Justice Department that it bring suit against Chevron. However, Justice Department spokesmen have said the secretary has not yet made such a recommendation.

Water Samples Taken

NEW ORLEANS, March 24 (UPI)—Employees of the Federal Water Pollution Control Authority took samples yesterday of water from the sea near Chevron's wild well platforms in the Gulf of Mexico to try to find out by analysis if the company's oil is being sunk by the company's wild wells.

Last week, the oil slick 75 miles southeast of New Orleans covered as much as 85 square miles. On Sunday, after a three-day fog had lifted, observers who flew over the scene said they saw virtually no oil slick, even though two wells were still out of control and were releasing as much as 1,000 barrels of crude oil a day into the sea. The company continued efforts yesterday to plug these last two wells.

Ala. Governor Cancels Plans for Oil Search

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 24 (AP)—The chance of a costly oil leak prompted Gov. Albert Brewer yesterday to call off plans for oil and gas exploration on state-owned land in the Gulf of Mexico.

Bids were to have been taken Friday for drilling on some 80,000 acres off the shores of Mobile and Baldwin County, but Gov. Brewer ordered the bidding canceled.

"The enormous damage to beaches and beach property and the terrible effects caused to fish and wildlife by recent oil slicks throughout this country," the governor said, "have convinced me that it is not in the best interest of Alabama to allow underwater drilling."

House Approves Plan to Lend Taiwan 3 Used Submarines

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—With the administration maintaining a noncommittal stand, the House yesterday approved a proposal by its Armed Services Committee to lend three surplus submarines to Nationalist China.

The vote was another victory for Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D-S.C., the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, who had included the submarines for Nationalist China in legislation without checking the views of the Defense Department.

But in contrast to the past, when the Armed Services Committee's recommendations were seldom questioned, Rep. Rivers faced a challenge on the House floor when he brought up the legislation.

The challenge was led by Rep. Donald M. Fraser, of Minnesota, one of the leaders of the young Democratic liberals in the House. Rep. Fraser acknowledged in advance that it was a futile challenge, but as he explained to the House the point that he was trying to make was that the time was past when the United States should "automatically" turn over military equipment to allies.

Contending that Nationalist China had no military need for the submarines, Rep. Fraser argued that the Taiwan government might use the submarines for "harassing" Communist China and thus perhaps draw the United States into another "military adventure in the Far East."

Rep. Rivers' rebuttal was that the submarines should be lent to help carry out the Nixon doctrine of letting allies carry their own local defense burden as well as to permit Nationalist China to develop an anti-submarine warfare capability. Noting that Communist China has 30 Russian-built submarines, Rep. Rivers said the House there was an "alarming condition" in the Formosa Straits, where American ships are being withdrawn from their patrols as a result of reduction in the U.S. Navy fleet.

A motion by Rep. Fraser to delete the three submarines from the bill was defeated by a standing 34-to-27 vote. The House then went on to approve the legislation by a 281-to-66 vote and sent it to the Senate.

The bill also provides for the renewal of the loan of one submarine to Greece and one to Pakistan and authorizes new loans to two destroyer escorts to South Vietnam, two destroyers and two submarines to Turkey. All these loans had been requested by the administration, and it was at Rep. Rivers' initiative that the committee added the loan of the three submarines to Nationalist China.

The submarine loan authorization is expected to be knocked out, in the Senate, just as last winter the Senate successfully opposed a House-approved grant of a squadron of Phantom F-4 jet fighters to Nationalist China.



HONORING AFRICA—President Nixon was host at a formal dinner at the White House for a 41-member Organization of African Unity group. Flanking him are Ambassador and Mrs. S. Edward Peal of Liberia. At right is Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

## Nixon Entertains Africa Diplomats At White House

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—President Richard Nixon told African diplomats last night that U.S. policies are aimed at helping Africans realize their hopes.

He said that their children have a chance for a better world.

He saluted the Organization of African Unity at a black-tie dinner in the White House. Guests included the ambassadors of the OAU nations, along with U.S. cabinet members and members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It also honored U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who "toured" ten African nations in February.

Mr. Nixon plans to announce an African policy which will be spelled out by Mr. Rogers. But Mr. Nixon gave no real hint of what it would be at the dinner.

The postal workers, as well as

## Postal Reform Deal by Nixon, Rademacher Led to Walkout

(Continued from Page 1)

sweep of militancy among all public employees. This movement has been most conspicuous at the city level where strikes have been staged by every kind of worker from doctors to grave diggers and including such essential people as firemen and policemen.

Section 7311, title 5, of the U.S. Code prohibits any federal worker from going on strike, or from asserting the right to strike or belonging to an organization that assists the right to strike.

All of the federal employee unions eschew the right to strike, but Mr. Rademacher's group, the letter carriers, has filed suit in federal court claiming that the prohibition on asserting the privilege is unconstitutional.

The postal workers, as well as

many other public employees, feel they have been paying heavily in substandard wages and working conditions for the privilege of working for the government.

A letter carrier or clerk in New York or Los Angeles as well as in Independence, Iowa, for that matter, starts work at \$6.15 a year. After 31 years on the job the highest salary they can get is \$8.442.

These wages are set by act of Congress. Traditionally, the unions have concentrated their efforts for wage improvements in the two congressional committees responsible for the post office—the House and Senate Post Office Committees.

While seven unions have national agreements with the Post Office Department and four others are recognized as bargaining agents, the letter carriers are considered the most politically effective.

This union is the only one with its jurisdiction almost entirely organized coast-to-coast. Since letter carriers are the postal workers who most frequently meet the public, they are looked on as effective grass roots lobbyists.

Last winter, when the union sponsored a mail campaign to persuade Mr. Nixon to sign a wage increase bill, the White House received about 5 million replies. That deluge apparently prompted the invitation for Mr. Rademacher to visit the White House in December.

The other union leaders resented Mr. Rademacher's solo dealing with the President. The campaign to get the postal reform bill became a tussle between Mr. Rademacher's union and the administration on one side and the other unions on the other.

As a result, the House Post Office Committee was badly split. A modified reform bill was approved by the House committee but has not been considered on the floor. A postal salary bill did pass the House and Senate in different forms but no action has been taken to put it in final form. The administration has been insisting that the pay hike be tied to reform.

Meantime, in January, Mr. Nixon asked Congress to delay a second postal pay increase along with a general federal pay rise as a means of combating inflation and assuring a federal budget surplus in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

In his 1971 budget, Mr. Nixon hoped to save at least 4 billion dollars by delaying the federal pay increase six months and to gain another \$866 million with an increase in postal rates. Both prospects now seem unlikely.

© Los Angeles Times

## Rodin Statue Blasted by Bomb In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, March 24 (UPI)—A violent explosion toppled an original copy of Rodin's famous statue "The Thinker" from its pedestal on the steps of the Cleveland Museum early today.

The statue, one of 15 or so copies made by Auguste Rodin and valued by museum officials at more than \$500,000, was damaged only slightly.

The Cleveland police bomb squad said someone placed a lead pipe containing the equivalent of two sticks of dynamite between the 2,000-pound bronze statue and the pedestal, then detonated the bomb by a fuse.

N.Y. Restaurant Bombed

NEW YORK, March 24 (UPI)—A bomb exploded in Manhattan early today, damaging a Greenwich Village restaurant which had just closed.

Only one employee was in the restaurant when the explosive blew up at 2:50 a. m. He was not injured.

## Rightists Storm Theater in Paris, Several Injured

PARIS, March 24 (UPI)—A group of right-wing youths stormed into the Epee de Bois Theater today during a performance of the controversial play "Eva Peron" and beat spectators with clubs.

Police said that several of the 120 persons in the audience were injured in the attack.

The youths, whom police said belonged to the extreme right-wing "New Order" faction, burst into the theater at 9:30 p. m. in the middle of the play. The youths set fire to parts of the theater and clubbed members of the audience.

All of them wore helmets and masks, police said. They numbered about 50. Police said damage to the theater was extensive.

The play, depicting the life of the wife of former Argentine strongman Juan Peron, is played by men in female dress.

The youths retreated quickly from the theater after their five-minute rampage. None were caught.

## Draft Trial of Young GOP Aide Begins

He Is Accused on Two Counts of Evasion

By Maxine Cheshire

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—The head of the national Young Republicans' annual leadership training school went on trial yesterday in Chicago on charges of draft evasion.

Victor Kamber, a speech teacher at Prince George's Community College until last year, was indicted March 27, 1968, on two counts of "submitting or causing to be submitted" false statements that would have entitled him to exemption from military service.

Mr. Kamber, in connection with his Young Republican duties, has been an escort for both daughters of President Nixon.

The U.S. attorney's office in Chicago said yesterday that the indictment charges that on Sept. 23, 1968, Mr. Kamber "made a false statement to the Local Board 28 that he had earned the rank of associate professor and chairman of the department of speech at the Prince George's Community College."

According to the indictment, he held neither of these posts.

College Statement

A spokesman for the college said last night that Mr. Kamber, 27, was an "assistant professor" when he left the faculty "some time in 1968."

A second charge against Mr. Kamber alleges that after he had been classified 1-A for military service, he "submitted or caused to be submitted" a letter purportedly written by his immediate superior, John G. Handley, chairman of the division of humanities at the college.

The letter, which the government indictment says was "never sent or authorized" by Mr. Handley, urged the draft board to reconsider Mr. Kamber's classification because of the "integral" role he played in the college's program.

Mr. Kamber, although his indictment has been pending for a year, has maintained his role at the Young Republicans. He was chairman again this year of the 1970 leadership training school, which took place nine days ago at the Shoreham Hotel.

## New Commander At West Point

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—To the boom of a 13 gun salute echoing across the Hudson River, Maj. Gen. William A. Knowlton took command of West Point yesterday—the 49th superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy.

He succeeded Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, who resigned last Wednesday after being charged, with 13 other officers, of dereliction of duty in investigating the alleged massacre at My Lai in Vietnam two years ago.

Gen. Koster, in taking leave last week of the 3,700-member cadet corps, said he wanted to spare the academy the publicity connected with the investigation.

## 2 More Senators Oppose Carswell

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—Two more Democrats, Sens. Frank Church, of Idaho, and Stuart Symington, of Missouri, yesterday announced they would vote against the confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Despite the twin announcements, Judge Carswell still appeared headed for Senate approval, possibly next week, but by a smaller margin than originally anticipated.

A UPI poll now shows that 49 senators are either committed or inclined to vote for the 50-year-old Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals judge.

He is committed to at least 10 more votes, and has gained another \$866 million with an increase in postal rates. Both prospects now seem unlikely.

© Los Angeles Times

## Canada Bars Germ Weapons To Strengthen Geneva Accord

GENEVA, March 24 (UPI)—Canada formally announced today its unconditional renunciation of germ weapons.

The Canadian government also confirmed its renunciation of chemical weapons subject only to their possible use in retaliation for their employment against Canada or her.

The pledges were contained in a governmental statement read to the 25-nation disarmament conference by George Ignatieff, the Canadian delegate.

The Canadian statement explained that the pledges were given because "practical progress" toward strengthening the 1925 Geneva protocol outlawing chemical and bacteriological warfare need not await the successful conclusion of further negotiations.

A significant reinforcement of the pact is possible through "unilateral declarations of policy and intentions on issues involved," Canada said.

Has No Germ Weapons

The protocol, or treaty, simply prohibits the use of "bacteriological methods of warfare" as well as of "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices."

Today's Canadian pledges went further by confirming that Canada did not possess bacteriological or chemical arms and did "not intend to develop, produce, acquire, stockpile or use such weapons at any time in the future."

The reservation regarding possible retaliatory use of chemical weapons is the same as the ones that Canada and many other countries entered when they subscribed to the 1925 pact to make clear they were renouncing only the so-called "first use" of the banned arms.

Canada said today she was prepared to withdraw her reservation on chemical weapons if "effective and verifiable agreements" to destroy all existing stockpiles and the development and production of such arms can be concluded.

Exempts Tear Gas

Canada went further in her renunciation of chemical weapons than did the United States when President Nixon announced on Nov. 25 last that he would ask the Senate to approve adherence to the 1925 pact.

President Nixon forbore "first use" of lethal and incapacitating chemical weapons, but he did not renounce the development, production and stockpiling of these arms as Canada has.

Canada has exempted tear gas from "growth and riot control agents" when the renunciations were announced today. The United States similarly has made clear that it did not consider such agents to come under the 1925 pact.

## Ramsey Clark Calls Rulings On Chicago 7 'Impermissible'

CHICAGO, March 24 (UPI)—Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark has attacked the contempt-of-court sentences in the trial of the "Chicago seven" as "impermissible by any standard of justice."

Mr. Clark, attorney general during the violence-plagued 1968 Democratic National Convention, also suggests that U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman was not "temperamentally suited" for the five-month-long, highly publicized trial.

After Mr. Clark was forbidden by Judge Hoffman to testify for the defense—the judge ruled he would have "nothing relevant" to say—Mr. Clark would not comment, saying only he was "a man of the law."

Foreword to Book

He made his first public comments about the trial in a foreword to a book, "Contempt," to be published here April 13 by the Swallow Press. United Press International obtained a copy of the foreword yesterday.

In it, Mr. Clark said Judge Hoffman's contempt sentences of the Chicago seven and their two attorneys were "impermissible by any standard of justice or . . . law."

"If there is to be judicial process as we conceive it, there must be reason, objectivity, fairness of purpose, diligent preparation and presentation of evidence, clear justness, an orderly proceeding and at least a modest efficiency," Mr. Clark said.

"But courts cannot operate in a vacuum. There is no way to check the action and passion of the times at the courthouse door . . . Issues and personalities come to court with antecedent history. The impact of that history is inescapable," he said.

"Compared to what is possible, even reasonably foreseeable, the Chicago seven trial was sweet reason and placidity personified."

Five Found Guilty

In the trial, seven men were charged with conspiring to incite riots at the convention. The jury found them innocent of conspiracy, but found five of them guilty individually of crossing state lines with intent to incite riots.

The five received sentences of five years in jail and \$5,000 fines, plus court costs. Judge Hoffman found all of the seven—and attorneys William M. Kunstler and Leonard I. Weinglass—guilty of contempt and gave them sentences ranging from two months to a total of more than four years.

Mr. Clark, describing "the failures of men and emotions," said that if the rule of law is to prevail, "it must proceed wisely, deliberately, fairly and rationally. It must never react in emotion."

"If the system is so fragile that it cannot cope with the events in Chicago, the days ahead will be turbulent indeed," he wrote.

Hearing Set for April 24

CHICAGO, March 24 (UPI)—The Chicago Seven case will return to the courtroom of Judge Hoffman late next month.

April 24 was set yesterday by Chief District Court Judge Edwin A. Robson for a hearing on a defense petition to overturn the conviction of five defendants.

## McClellan Tells Senate Unit Of F-111 Jet's Shortcomings

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—Sen. John L. McClellan, D. Ark., chairman of the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee, gave explosive "first-time" disclosures today of the shortcomings of the F-111 fighter-bomber.

● Its cruising range, he declared at a committee hearing, was only 2,750 miles as against 4,180 miles called for in the performance specifications.

● Its maximum, high-altitude speed—originally specified at 2.5 times the speed of sound—is 2.3 Mach.

● Its "supersonic dash distance"—its capability of diving under enemy radar and surface-to-air missiles, flying at supersonic speeds to attack, and then climbing back to high altitudes—is 30 miles. The contract specification was 210 miles.

● It will require at least 3,550 feet to take off, instead of 2,760.

● It will require four minutes to accelerate from 9 to Mach 2.2, compared with the 1.45 minutes specified.

● Its take-off weight, originally programmed to be 59,123 pounds, has soared to 82,500 pounds, an increase of 20 percent.

Sen. McClellan gave the details during committee hearings which he reopened after the administration agreed to cancel guidelines that prevented the committee staff from learning the full facts of the F-111's cost and performance.

Sen. McClellan said in his opening remarks that some of his worst predictions about the F-111 had come true.

The cost of each plane now was running five times above original estimates. Each plane will cost between \$15 million and \$16 million.

Sen. McClellan blamed former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's "relentless insistence" on building a plane that could be used by both the Navy and Air Force. The Navy eventually dropped the plane because it was too heavy for aircraft carrier decks.

"Instead of saving a billion dollars for a bi-service aircraft, we not only do not have a bi-

## Worth: Famous Name applied to exclusive Paris perfumes. Masc. "Monsieur Worth". Fem. "Je Reviens". To be used on very special occasions to express with delicacy that definite feeling for someone. My gift to you: "Monsieur Worth" and mine to you: "Je Reviens".

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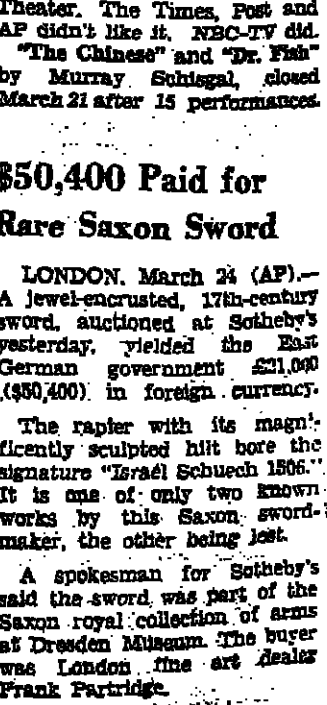
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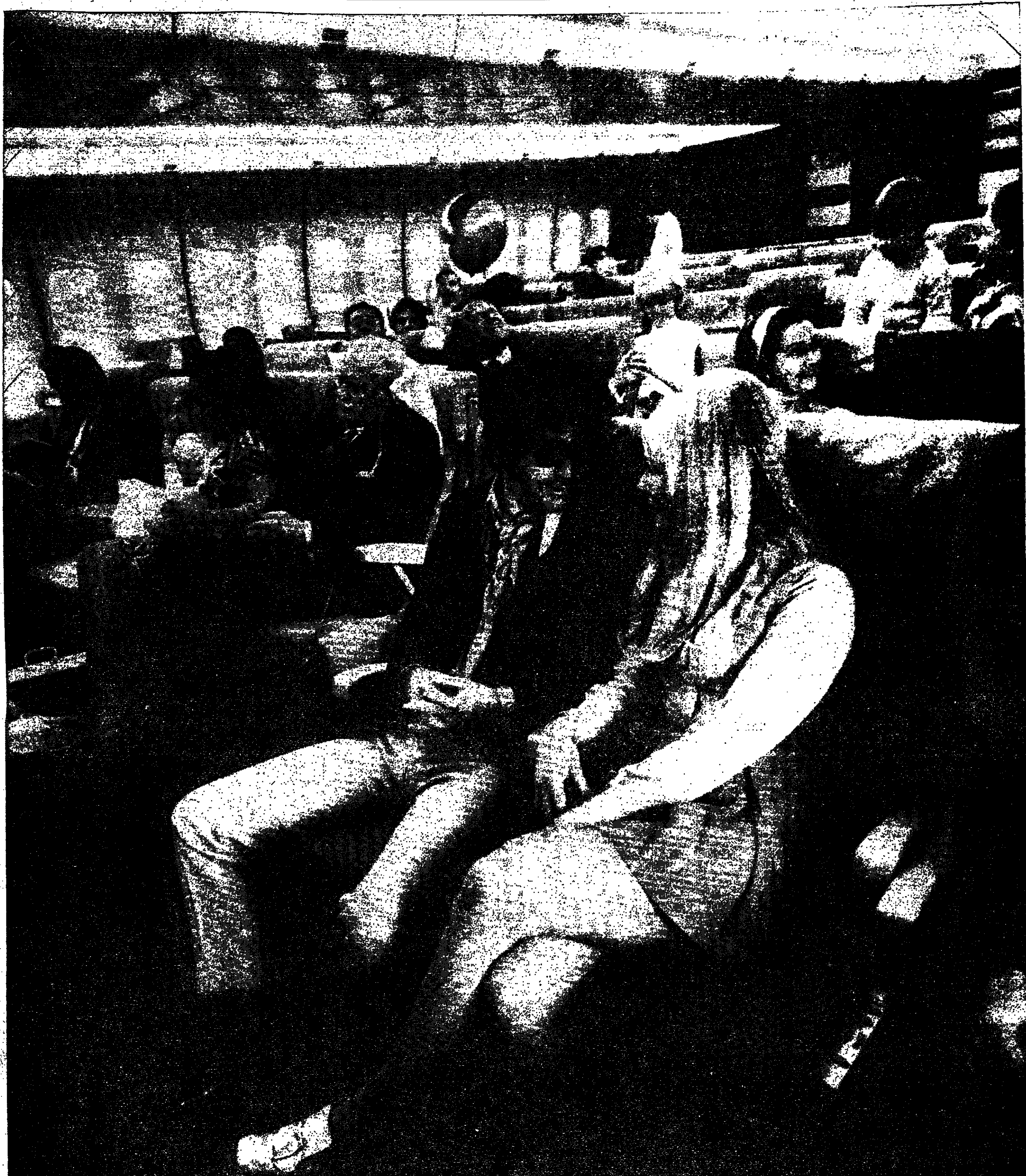
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## "Why don't we go for a nice long walk?"

"You mean to Economy Class? You know very well we can't go in there, Ralph."

"Honey, we're in Economy Class. And there are two other big Economy rooms just like this one."

"You mean that one with the red seats instead of gold? The one up there by our kitchen?"

"That's not our kitchen. That's their kitchen. Our kitchen's back there. And there's another whole kitchen somewhere around."

"Well it all seems like First Class, Ralph. Wonder where First Class really is?"

"Blocks away, I'm sure. Come on. Let's have a walk."

"First, just let me run to the powder room. Now, let me see... which aisle do you think...?"

"Either aisle: They've got twelve powder rooms all over the place. Hurry up. And please honey, don't get lost."

And so it goes. On Pan Am's 747. The plane with all the room in the world.

**PanAm's 747**

The plane with all the room in the world.



## Balancing Act

The United States is clearly unable to put out the fires in the Middle East. But President Nixon's resolve, expressed by Secretary of State Rogers, not to send more Phantoms to Israel at this time at least avoids putting more fuel on the smoldering conflagration.

Israel will dispute this. That country's contention is that the all-out support given by the Soviet Union to the Arab states, when matched against the American attempt to seek diplomatic compromises, and to measure out its military aid with an eye-dropper, places Israel at a marked disadvantage.

Nor will the Arabs accept the American thesis. They argue that American economic aid to Israel, which will be increased, strengthens the aggressor. But the Arabs are badly in need of an enemy much stronger than Israel, if only to justify their own failures of force.

In other words, the President's decision

will not mollify Israel, the Arabs, nor so far as public statements go, the Soviet Union. It demands a very careful weighing of military balances in the Middle East, lest Israel be fatally struck by some large increase in Arab strength and purpose. Nevertheless, it is a reasonable policy, and does remove any justification for the Soviet Union to supply such an access of strength, and may lay the groundwork for some eventual diplomatic moves.

The application of rationality to a situation in which tempers are so high is not always successful. But a dash of cold common sense is useful, and should evoke positive response from Moscow, which cannot be altogether happy at the prospect of an all-out arms race in an area which has proved very wasteful of Soviet weaponry. At any rate, the balancing act is worth trying; it brings no immediate jeopardy to Israel and does not commit Washington irrevocably to any single course of action.

## Continuing Emergency

President Nixon had no other recourse but to recognize, officially, the existence of the national emergency precipitated by the postal strike; he had no resources with which to meet the crisis other than the armed forces. But even if inevitable and hopefully successful, this course confirms that the emergency will not be an affair of a moment but, given the temper of the times, a continuing peril.

The introduction of the Army into peacetime labor disputes—so many years after President Cleveland sent troops to escort trains and guard railroad yards in the Pullman strike, so long after the presence of the National Guard was virtually taken for granted in every major strike—is in itself traumatic. It is resented and feared by many labor leaders; it is yearned for by many who are impatient with labor. These moods will haunt many a negotiation in the future, despite the caution and moderation with which the troops were introduced into the current situation.

Then, too, the fact of a strike against the government, and the widespread public and official recognition of the genuineness of

the postal workers' grievances will bring their own heritage. The railroad workers are acutely restless under federal inhibitions against their strike; the air traffic controllers, key to the vast aerial network of planes bearing freight, mail and passengers, plan another slowdown. This season of economic slowdown is critical in terms of labor relations generally, and the postal strike has heightened tensions for government workers on all levels.

That these stresses should come in the economic field at a time when other social stresses are manifest is probably not wholly a coincidence. The demonstration and the use of power outside the law are infectious. To be sure, as in the case of the events of May, 1968, when it was the French students who touched off a massive economic disturbance, the goals of the participants are quite different. Postal workers have been making that quite clear to assorted radicals who seek to make common cause with them. Nevertheless, whether the disturbers seek pie in the sky or only bread and butter here on earth, the cumulative effect constitutes an emergency which will not easily, or quickly, yield to either force or reason.

## International Opinion

### Arms and the Mideast

Washington's confession that Israel still holds great superiority over the Arabs is an open justification for the Arabs to demand more armaments, because they are obliged to liberate their occupied territories so long as the United Nations remains helpless and unable to put into effect its decisions.

Nixon's stand on the Phantom is merely diplomatic trickery—a device to make any later United States arms deliveries appear to result from an objective U.S. assessment of the situation; to prevent crystallization of a unified Arab stand against America and to provide Israel with more than it needs while appearing to give it less than it wants.

—From Al-Ahram (Cairo).

[Although] we regret that the United States did not respond to our requests now, it seems to us that our arguments about Israel's position in the Middle East and the significance of its position within the global interests of the United States were not entirely lost on the American leaders.

The considerations of Washington do not always match ours in all fields. But even though a gap exists between us and the Americans, our hope that this gap will soon close does not seem to be without foundation.

—From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

One can understand the motives that led to the disappointing American decision. But even now we are sure the United States is still Israel's friend and will not be indifferent if the balance of power [in the Middle East] should change against us.

—From Davar (Tel Aviv).

### On Cambodia

How on earth can a country in the situation of Cambodia be genuinely neutral in relations to the war in Vietnam? This is now the burning question following the deposition of Prince Sihanouk. Cambodia, because of its geographical and ethnographic situation, of course cannot possibly be neutral over the war in Vietnam.

The new government in Phnom Penh has called for the removal of the Communist forces. These will not go of their own accord because if they did their war effort

in South Vietnam would collapse. If Cambodia wishes to throw them out she will have to have help from South Vietnam and, presumably, America to do so.

Who will then be the neutral? This is now the problem for those in distant places who have power to influence the scene. It is the old question of "neutral on whose side?"

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Hanoi has won another prince as front man for Viet Cong and North Vietnamese operations in the second of the two neutralist Indochinese kingdoms. Sihanouk, the mercurial nationalist who sought survival for his country in neutralism, now becomes nothing more than a lackey of the Communists. And he will be nothing more than that if ever he does go down the Ho Chi Minh Trail back to Phnom Penh. For him freedom died in Peking last weekend.

—From the Hong Kong Star.

With President Nixon's arrival in the White House only the name of the doctrine and the priorities have been changed, but not the strategy of permanent American presence and interference in Asian affairs.

The Vietnam war has not only not ended, but with the participation of American military forces it is being expanded to Laos and Cambodia, threatening to include wide regions of Asia.

On the other side, rivalry between Moscow and Peking only aggravates the position of Independent Asian countries.

—From Borba (Belgrade).

### Dubcek Suspension

A method of dealing with them (differences within the Czechoslovak Communist party) which involves expulsion from the party of Communists who have given a lifetime of service to the movement, in dark days and bright, will increase the anxieties of many true friends of the Czechoslovak Communist party who wish it well in the difficult tasks it faces.

The suspension of Mr. Dubcek and the expulsion of some of his former colleagues from the party is bound to arouse concern among many Communists outside Czechoslovakia.

—From the Morning Star (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

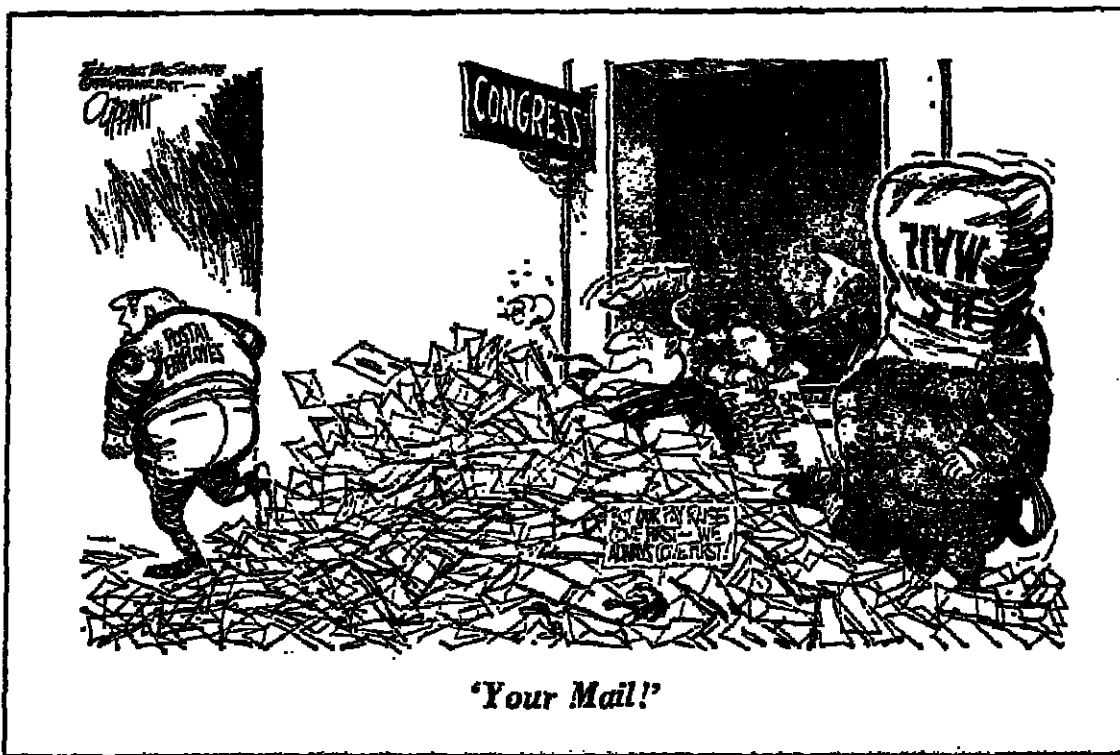
March 25, 1895

PARIS—The crisis in Spain has been brought to a sudden end by the advent to power of a Conservative Ministry. At a moment when it seemed that the Liberals and the military party were on the point of coming to an amicable agreement, Senor Canovas was unexpectedly summoned to the Palace, and within twenty-four hours a Conservative government was formed.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 25, 1920

WASHINGTON—President Wilson's note to the Allies regarding Turkey has been prepared and is expected to be transmitted very shortly. It is understood that the note declares for the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople and states that the United States is convinced that no plan concerning the future of Constantinople which does not take into consideration Russia's interests will be successful.



## The Success of a Mission

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—If Sargent Shriver is as lucky in American politics as he has been for the past 22 months as ambassador in France he will be a man to watch in the Democratic party race. For when he leaves Paris today after a successful mission, he hopes to dive into the U.S. scene as a kind of independent, adjunct of the Kennedy machine.

Shriver is no professional diplomat and was named by Lyndon Johnson for complicated political reasons not solely related to his very obvious talent. But he was kept on by Richard Nixon for more than a year and his ability in this unfamiliar trade was in a sense confirmed Thursday as French President Pompidou told him: "When President Nixon came here last year as the guest of Gen. de Gaulle he was given a very cordial official reception. I can assure you that were he to come to Paris again now he would be given a tumultuous popular welcome."

### Good Fortune

The change in atmosphere has not been brought about simply by personal diplomacy, as Shriver hastens to point out. The departing ambassador was here at a time when De Gaulle decided to quit, easing artificially inspired tensions, and when Johnson was succeeded by the pro-French Nixon. Moreover, the international kaleidoscope suddenly shifted from uglier patterns.

But Shriver has the knack to capitalize on good fortune. He says: "While problems remain, I am satisfied that there has been a marked improvement in U.S.-French relations over the past two years. We have built a foundation for improved cooperation in

agriculture, monetary, financial, economic, human and diplomatic problems."

The principal areas where fresh difficulties can be expected are, according to Shriver, economic and financial. As the economy regains strength and wipes out debts to the International Monetary Fund, building up trade balances and gold reserves, France returns to a position where it can confront the U.S. dollar which, Paris thinks, has an unfair international advantage. Likewise, the French have not yet precisely defined how much American investment they wish or in which particular fields. Nor is it clear how far they are prepared to respect Washington's determination not to suffer unfair discrimination against American trade as the Common Market develops.

Finally, France is highly nationalistic, unwilling to return to integration inside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (although remaining allied) and determined to develop its own military force with submarines and missiles, right through to 1980.

Nevertheless, Shriver discerns a difference in mood and method. On fiscal matters he believes France is now far more willing to cooperate in a search for monetary agreement eliminating inequalities and eventually redistributing shares in the new system of special drawing rights. Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing is going to America in May and will spend a week at Camp David with the secretary of the Treasury trying to reach common understandings.

The United States and France differ on objectives and interests in the current Middle East situation and on nuclear policy. How-

ever, Washington appears to have indicated approval for Paris's intention of strengthening its Mediterranean fleet. Likewise, long-term differences on Southeast Asia are less abrasively expressed. Even on Cambodia, France and America agree it should remain neutral although definitions of that word haven't been attempted.

### Improved Attitudes

Shriver considers the main achievements of his mission were helping to encourage negotiations leading to British admission into the European Common Market (previously blocked by France) and new understanding on economic and financial matters. The latter included French return to the IMF and cooperation on SDRs plus the establishment between French and American ministers and subministers of new and improved attitudes.

Thus, apart from Giscard d'Estaing's trip, Agriculture Minister Duhalme just visited Washington to analyze implications of an expanded Common Market. Finally, closer scientific cooperation has come about: exchanges of research and information on such things as oceanography, urbanization, housing, transportation and pollution.

Shriver has a flair for personal and public relationships; but he doesn't deceive himself by pretending that his diplomatic gifts have been primarily responsible for the change in atmosphere. This, he acknowledges, has largely been good fortune—including the arrival in power of Nixon and Pompidou who favor better Franco-American relationships and a low-profile approach. Nonetheless, one recalls Napoleon's adage: "Give me lucky generals."

## Letters

### Big Lift

Re Russell Baker's column on

chivalry. Chivalry is not dead if one knows where to look for it. As Mr. Baker aptly states, no man in the past 10 years has offered his seat on the 7th Ave. Local, and the basic truth of the example is not the male riders, it is the subway. Or to be more precise, underground transportation.

Come on upstairs, to sea level, and take a bus. The expressions are just as dreary, but I have actually seen men say they were sorry to squish my feet in a dash for a seat and even give up at the last minute when a fast elbow jab would have brought victory.

The further on you go above sea level, the better things become. Just head for an elevator, not in a department store where there are only delivery boys and salesmen so outnumbered by the women even hand-kissing would go unnoticed, but to a Wall Street or Madison Ave. building, the taller the better. If a girl is one of the first arrived, the man will stand back in deference. If she's the last, they'll pull in their tummies to make room for her, then all the hats come off.

Someone says, "What floor, Miss?" The man said rules and she's yanking forty! A girl should count her blessings, what more does she want to get a lift for the whole day?

SUZANNE POMMELLET, Meudon, France.

### Opening Mail

Accustomed as I am to the erosion of our individual freedoms, both in Europe and the United States, I merely glanced over your article (NYT March 18) concerning the new law allowing the government to open any and all letters from abroad. However, upon further consideration, I decided that the time has arrived to stop and fight. We have been degraded recently with some very questionable laws, finding their origins in the dark cells of the Agnew-Nixon-McCarthy axis. Laws such as wiretap bills and the no-knock warrant, as well as attempts to pack the Supreme Court (stay where you are William O.). It is frightening to imagine some petty bureaucrat, fully immersed in Old Glory and identifying with the great silent majority, greedily ripping open our personal communications.

... We can look forward to further repression, until we find ourselves evolved into a mass of people swallowing all the government feeds us. Ideas will only be

able to exist among a small group of "outlaws," to be hunted down and destroyed.

The solution to all of this: probably none. However, by setting jaw perhaps we can slow down the process and live our lives, at least partly, as we choose.

RICHARD BRANDES, Amsterdam.

Here is a copy of a letter sent to Postmaster General Blount, Commissioner of Customs Myles J. Ambrose and Rep. Abner Mikva of Illinois. We believe the letter represents a point of view common to many Americans living in Europe:

The International Herald Tribune reported on March 18 that the Post Office Department now authorizes the opening of first class mail coming from outside the United States. The authorization is said to be the result of an informal agreement between two branches of the Executive Department and not an act of Congress. As teachers in an American school in Rome are concerned that such rulings would be a serious threat to the rights of privacy and free communication of Americans who live abroad or receive mail from abroad.

We feel that the right to private communication through the mails is too well established to be limited by inter-departmental agreements of any kind, for any purpose. We therefore ask that you take steps immediately to set this new rule aside.

JAY MULHERRY and 45 others, Overseas School of Rome, Rome.

### Women's Liberation

The item of March 18, pertaining to the 46 who charge "Anti-Woman Discrimination," constrains me to urge that we repeal the 19th Amendment forthwith, put them back in skirts again and act upon the advice of the late Wilhelm II who proclaimed that the province of this "monstrous regiment" is Kirch, Kofler and Küche.

The escape of the female sex from its proper milieu in the present century ranks high in the list of catastrophes suffered by Western civilization along with the fall of Constantinople, the "Reformation," the French Revolution, the invention of the automobile and the emergence of Freud.

During my childhood the suffragettes were getting presidents for so many of the diodes we are suffering today, throwing themselves under horses at Ascot, chaining themselves to lampposts and generally making spectacles of themselves. They avowed that, given the vote, they'd produce the New

Jerusalem. You need only look about you to see how efficaciously they have fulfilled this avowal.

To a considerable extent the unruly we must bear with today largely stems from the refusal of these latter-day Boudiccas to stay home and transmit some of the deencies of civilization to their offspring. No—these Boudiccas must barge into the business world and evolve that completely sui generis "the career woman," of which there is no genre more repulsive to one of any sensibility. Horsework has been proclaimed "hardcore" by these diabolical contributors to household pages and women's magazines who have produced a new all-time low in an already low field.

The New England horn-locks of the 17th century were indeed right in their condemnation: "Woman, Woman, thou wert made for peace or Adam to invade." Pull on their pants and revive the hobble-skirt!

THOMAS DEVINE, Lisbon.

### East Africa's Asians

The editorial "Broods in Black Africa" of March 19 describes correctly the plight of East Africa's Asian population today. It fails to note that the Asians themselves are largely responsible for the situation.

For several generations now Asians in East Africa have been a small minority enjoying almost exclusive control of commerce and the economy. They have protected their privileged position by refusing to open shared or managerial positions to Africans and by obstructing government and other programs to encourage meaningful African participation in the economy. Capital and technical know-how are withheld from even obviously viable African enterprises.

The Asians have been offered citizenship in the East African countries (even in Uganda for the two years following independence) any Asian who wanted citizenship could have had it for the asking; but almost all have refused despite few close ties with India or Pakistan (or England). The Asians are openly contemptuous of Africans and usually make it clear that they do not want to be part of East Africa if that means acceptance of an African majority with a voice in decisions and a share of the wealth in proportion to its size.

The East African governments' first duty is to their citizens and, frankly, I think they have been fairly patient with a group of often selfish, uncooperative and arrogant aliens.

LEE VISSCHER, Bordeaux-Cauderan (France).

Bernard Levin

From London:

... What is extraordinary is the realization that people... calmly and naturally, accept that the arts are part of the life of Britain, which Britain as a whole should get together to pay for.

LONDON—Last week's report by Britain's Arts Council, into the state of the theater in Britain today, was an astonishing document. The astonishment, however, does not lie in its proposals, though the recommendation for state subsidies to be given to the "commercial" theater was revolutionary enough; what is astonishing is the calm way in which the report, and more particularly the premises on which it is based, was accepted with unanimity and virtually without discussion, by every shade of political and artistic opinion.

We have come a long way. Once upon a time—and the time was no longer ago than World War II—the idea of the state actively supporting the arts with public money was one that had only just seemed to be totally unthinkable, and was still fiercely contested. Indeed, even after the war there was a special tax on theaters, called entertainment tax; now the boot has changed feet, with a vengeance. Today, the state, via the autonomous Arts Council, hands out no less than \$7.5 million (\$18 million) a year to the arts, and further very substantial sums are contributed often, it must be admitted, with extreme reluctance, by municipal authorities to various forms of artistic endeavor in their own areas.

And now the council has plunged into the deepest and hottest water of all, and caused hardly a splash. For many years now, the major national and provincial repertory theaters, the chief financial characteristic of which is that they are not run as profit-making concerns for private shareholders, have received substantial sums in state patronage. The four biggest are the two London opera houses—Covent Garden and Sadlers Wells—the National Theater, and the Royal Shakespeare Company, which runs a London theater as well as its traditional Stratford-on-Avon one.

### Additional Grants

In addition, the council has long given regular subsidies to the Royal Court Theater in London, home of some of the most adventurous and substantial postwar theatrical enterprises (the Court, with John Gielgud's troupe, has produced the most famous of the "new wave" plays, but also the whole modern British theater movement), the Marmaduke, which is run with panache and enterprise by the maverick actor-manager Bernard Miles, and a group of provincial repertory theaters, many of them housed in newly built playhouses throughout the country.

These, plus the support for British symphony orchestras, make up the bulk of the Arts Council's available grant funds; but in addition the council subsidizes on a smaller, sometimes "token" scale, scores of worthy artistic enterprises in the world of theater, music, the graphic arts and literature. "And nobody squawks." (Well, that is not quite true; many people squawk at the gigantic share of the budget that goes to the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Covent Garden alone draws something near a fifth of the entire share-out, and has recently become a favorite Aunt Sally of the theatrical revolutionaries, whose pleasure it is to denounce opera as an effete bourgeois art, and whose descriptions of the plutocratic, evening-dressed audiences at Covent Garden show only that they have never set foot inside the place.)

Nobody with any serious hope of being listened to complains that the state has no business subsidizing the people's pleasures, or insists that the people should pay for their own. When, the other day, there was a brouhaha about the activities of some people who had hitched a ride on the handwagon of the Arts Council's "New Activities Committee," the function of which is to locate a tiny wisp of the council's funds (about one-fifth of 1 percent) on experimental and improved artistic endeavors, one or two newspapers tried to beat an indignant drum to the tune of "They're wasting your money on hippies and freaks," but the drum had a hollow sound.

Nobody squawks. And nobody has squawked at the new proposal by the Arts Council that the ordinary, "commercial" theater (where the times are hard in Britain, as in the United States, though the situation is not nearly so bad as that produced by the fearsome economics of Broadway) should also be subsidized.

### National 'Angel'

The form of the proposals (the main one is for an investment fund from which backing for commercial shows would be provided, exactly as it now is by private theatrical "angels," but in the council's plan by the improbable figure of a national revenue-funded "angel") is not in itself important. Nor, for that matter, are the proposals themselves.

It is absurd to maintain the fiction that the "commercial" theater puts on work entirely different from that of the "subsidized," and never takes a chance on new writers; it was the commercial theater that put on Harold Pinter when he was unknown, for instance. And, apart from the fact that the theater-going habit diminishes because of shrinking opportunities in the commercial area it will affect the national companies, too, there is no fair basis for saying that one kind of theater-goer shall have his pleasure subsidized by the community as a whole while another shall not.

No, what is extraordinary is the realization that people, to judge from the lack of critical comment on the new proposals, calmly and naturally accept that the arts are part of the life of Britain, which Britain as a whole should get together to pay for. Nobody any longer expects to see the abolition of the National Health Service, and even citizens of the most right-wing views are apt to regard the comments of visiting Americans on "socialized medicine" as the ravings of madmen. (Striking witness to the effect this British attitude can have on Americans was offered by Anthony Lewis's account, in this page last week, of the American visitor who needed, and got, thousands of dollars' worth of emergency medical treatment, without it crossing anybody's mind to ask him for any contribution toward it. Even Mr. Lewis, a knowledgeable and urbane Anglophile, could not entirely keep the awe out of his article.)

The care of the sick should be a national concern, we believe, however much we may differ about how it should most efficiently be organized. Many other services and facilities which people once thought should be left entirely to the individual are now paid for out of general taxation and provided without particular charge. So complete is the acceptance of this principle, that you could hardly hope to start an argument about it anywhere in Britain. And now, if you will, the same attitude is held to the arts. We have come a long way indeed.

## Herald Tribune

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**Prime Rate Debate in U.S. Grows**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT)—A fundamental change is under way in the U.S. money market which seems practically certain to force a revision in the prime rate within the next few weeks.

This is the view of senior officials at a number of major New York banks that often in the past have initiated changes in this basic lending rate to business.

It is not a unanimous view. A number of equally prestigious bankers have their heads set in hard against any change in their minimum charge on business loans, which has been around 8.5 percent since early June. But the prevailing view in the financial community is that market psychology is changing so rapidly that once one major bank takes the initiative to lower the rate, the others will fall into line.

The initial reduction, bankers believe, will be 1/2 percent, but they do not rule out the possibility of further cuts later in the year.

**Timing Up in the Air**

The likely timing of the change is still a matter for debate. Some bankers are looking for a move in mid-April, assuming that loan demand over the April 15 tax date is as moderate as was expected.

[Bank of America president A.W. Clausen told a press conference today that he expected to see the prime rate cut to 8 percent by major banks within 60 to 90 days, Reuters reports.]

A further cut, to 7.5 percent, could be seen by the end of the year, he said.

However, a number of senior lending officials believe strongly that the present economics of the money market—essentially the relationship between what banks have to pay for money and what they can sell it for—do not justify a prime rate reduction. They are frankly apprehensive that one of their competitors will cut off a rate reduction prematurely.

A number of fundamental forces appear to be behind the money-market change:

• Overall economic activity is continuing to grow and there is a widespread expectation that with this softening will come a marked reduction in the demands for funds.

• The Federal Reserve System is gradually relaxing its policy of credit restraint, so that

the availability of funds should improve in the months ahead.

• Short-term interest rates have been dropping dramatically. For example, three-month Treasury bills, which are generally regarded as a bellwether in the money market, were auctioned yesterday to yield 6.26 percent, down from 6.54 percent the week before, and a peak of about 8.1 percent at the end of last year.

• Interest rates on Federal Funds (overnight loans between banks) and on commercial paper (unsecured corporate notes sold, in this case, by bank holding companies) have dropped well below 8.5 percent in the last few days, after being at or above the prime rate for most of the time since the beginning of the year.

Quite apart from the basic economics of the case, there are political factors to be considered. The angry congressional reaction to the last increase in the prime rate, in the view of many influential bankers, was largely responsible for the sharply restrictive one-bank holding company bill that was passed by the House of Representatives last year.

These bankers are very anxious to remove the political liability of the high rate as soon as possible. Others in the banking community, however, remain doubtful of the value of the "brownie points" that might be earned by an early rate reduction.

The case for a lower prime rate is not entirely clear cut, despite the change in the money market, and the occasional prodding from officials in Washington that they would like to see some action in the money market soon.

**Some High-Cost Funds**

At most major banks, the cost of at least some of their money is still higher than prime rate. The New York City banks alone have more than \$8.5 billion borrowed in the Euro-dollar market, where three-month deposits last week were at a rate of 8.75 percent. And for \$1.55 billion of this total, the New York banks had to put up a 10 percent reserve, which brings the effective cost to 9.6 percent.

As one astute banking observer commented, the likely outcome of these conflicting forces could well be a "cosmetic" cut in the prime rate. The interest charge would be lower, to be sure, but money would be very tight.

**Péchiney to Double Capital****Saint-Gobain and Péchiney Report Profit Gains for '69**

PARIS, March 24.—The Saint-Gobain group reported today a 19 percent jump in net profits for 1969 to 108.51 million francs (\$19.37 million) at the post-devaluation exchange rate, compared with the 90.96 million francs earned in 1968. The group also reported a rise in revenue, of 30 percent when 1969 results are compiled on the basis of the devalued franc, or 30 percent when totaled up on the basis of the pre-August exchange rates.

On the post-devaluation basis, revenue totaled 5.44 billion francs, (\$980 million), up from 4.18 billion francs the year before. In the "constant" franc of 1968, last year's revenue amounted to 5.02 billion francs.

Included in the results are those of firms in which St. Gobain has a 51 percent or larger interest. Not in this category, however, are Péchiney-St. Gobain or Shell Berre, among others.

**Cie. Péchiney**

Cie. Péchiney reported today that its 1969 net profits rose 24 percent to a 34.7 percent gain in revenues. Net earnings came to 110.9 million francs last year (\$19.98 million) at post-devaluation exchange rates from the 89.5 million francs earned in 1968. Revenue jumped to 1.82 billion francs (\$327.93 million).

**Sherwin-Williams**

Six Months to Feb. 28 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 230.0 213.7  
Profits (millions)... 2.85 4.97  
Per Share ..... 0.43 0.84

The firm lost 5 cents a share in the second fiscal quarter, after earning 5 cents a share in the year-ago period. Weather problems and the economic slowdown were cited in the profit slippage.

**Indian Head**

Quarter to Feb. 28 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 88.1 98.7  
Profits (millions)... 2.2 2.47  
Per Share ..... 0.44 0.51

**Japanese Textile Industry Leaders Refuse Voluntary Export Controls**

TOKYO, March 24 (NYT)—After heated argument behind closed doors, leaders of Japan's textile industry today rejected the idea of comprehensive but temporary voluntary restraints on exports of woolen and synthetic textile and apparel products to the United States.

On the same day, Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi and International Trade Minister Kiichi Miyazawa both suggested in the Diet that Japan might have to accept comprehensive restraints in the textile field in order to avoid far-reaching damage to Japanese-American relations.

They said an acceptable com-

promise might be arrived at along the lines of an 11-point proposal brought to Japan last week by Donald Kendall, chairman of PepsiCo Inc., and a close confidant of President Nixon.

The proposal suggests comprehensive voluntary restraints to an export level just above that of 1969 by the Japanese textile industry for up to 13 months while a presidential commission determined what specific items seriously injured U.S. producers.

Toyosaburo Taniguchi, chairman of the Textile Industry Federation, said the industry totally rejected the idea of voluntary controls.

Other factor is the company's association with Lockheed Aircraft Corp., which has huge problems of its own.

Over the last six months, Rolls shares have dropped to \$113 from \$450 on news of reduced profits and dividends.

**Incidental Auto Market**

Best known perhaps for its expensive and prestigious automobiles, Rolls is only incidentally in the auto business, producing about 2,000 a year. About 90 percent of its \$773 million sales in 1968 came from its aerodynamic divisions.

In 1968, it scored a sales coup by winning a contract, thought to be worth possibly billions of dollars, to supply the RB-21-32 jet engines for Lockheed's proposed Airbus, the TriStar.

The British government has given Rolls \$113 million of the originally estimated \$188 million development cost, and Rolls, beset by rising costs and other cash demands, is facing a potential cash squeeze until payments from Lockheed build up in late 1971.

Rolls has run into problems financing the development of its advanced airplane engines. An-

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**Wall Street Prices Climb Sharply**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT)—Renewed hopes for easier money rates sent prices briskly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today in their best gains for the month of March.

The rally "coming out of the blue," as one Wall Street broker put it—took many market observers by surprise.

Fueling this rally was the drop in short-term interest rates, reflecting in turn the economic slowdown, and the expectation of a cut in the prime lending rate.

**Rally Leaders**

Leading the rally were such major groups as motors, glamours, commercial banks, drugs, aerospace, conglomerate and savings-and-loan issues.

Ford, General Motors and American Motors—with the latter two stocks on the active list—scored new 1970 highs, benefiting from industry predictions that the low point has been passed in automobile sales.

Ford rose 1 5/8 to 46 3/8. GM sped ahead 1 3/8 to 73. American Motors advanced 1 1/2 to 10 1/2. Chrysler, meanwhile, added 1 1/8 to 27 1/4.

**Dow Sears**

Closing at its best level of the day, the Dow Jones industrial average jumped 10.16 to 773.78. This was its biggest advance since a gain of 13.14 on Feb. 27.

Underlining the broad strength of today's market, only two of the Dow's 30 industrial components finished with losses. They were International Nickel, off 1/8 to 44 7/8, and Woolworth, also down by 1/8 to 33 1/4.

Eastman Kodak rose 2 1/8 to 78 7/8. Westinghouse Electric climbed 1 1/2 to 65 1/4 and Procter & Gamble added one point to 107 1/4 among the better blue-chip gainers.

Some glamour issues got a lift from short-covering. IBM rose 6 to 328, and elsewhere in the computer field, Burroughs was ahead 5 7/8 to 142 5/8 and Telex ran up 5 1/2 to 126.

Memorex, however, proved an exception as it slumped 5 1/4 to 112 3/4. A \$75 million issue of Memorex convertible debentures will be offered later this week.

The Big Board ended with 827 stocks up and only 449 stocks down.

**U.S. Agencies to Hike Private Market Use**

WASHINGTON, March 24 (WP)—Treasury Under Secretary Charles E. Walker said in a speech here yesterday that various federal agencies and federally-guaranteed borrowers will seek to raise \$20 billion in loans from the private market in fiscal 1971, \$5 billion more than they did this year.

Most of this swelling demand for money is to assist housing, he told the tenth annual American University Conference on business-government relations.

To stay competitive with Pratt & Whitney and General Electric in the United States, Rolls has begun developing an advanced version of the engine, the RB-21-50, to power a longer-range version of the TriStar.

Rolls has gone back to the government for additional financial aid for this project and is awaiting a decision. Market analysts estimate that, along with continuing and rising development costs on the first engine, the total development costs of the two engines could range up to \$480 million.

Even if the government is generous, it is expected by market analysts that Rolls will have to come up with about \$200 million of its own money.

The sales outlook is not particularly encouraging, since TriStar orders have stagnated at only 180, when orders of perhaps 250 or more aircraft (each using three \$2.5 million engines) would be needed to finance development costs. Rising costs have also eroded Rolls' profits expectation on its initial sales.

**Early Prime Rate Cut Is Expected**

This represented a striking improvement over the market's recent erratic course.

The market staged its rally despite problems of money and security deliveries stemming from the postal strike. However, investors

were cheered apparently by reports that postal workers would soon return to their jobs in most parts of the United States.

Volume on the exchange rose to 8.84 million shares from yesterday's 7.38 million shares, the slowest session of this year.

Stock-market technicians found a favorable sign in the ability of stock prices to hold relatively stable while volume tumbled over the last few days.

**N.Y. Banker Proposes Hike In Investor Protection Fund**

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, March 24 (WP)—Citing "a growing crisis of confidence" as a result of the closing of several brokerage firms, a leading Wall Street investment banker has called for establishment of a \$100 million fund to protect public investors.

John L. Loeb, managing partner of Loeb, Rhoades & Co., said the recent announcement that McDonnell & Co. is being liquidated, in the wake of other failures last year, has prompted some investors to withdraw their securities from brokerage firms.

Mr. Loeb, who was instrumental in setting up the New York Stock Exchange's current \$25 million special trust fund after the bankruptcy of Ira Haupt & Co. in 1963, said his idea has been discussed with members of the Securities and Exchange Commission, NYSE officials and the Treasury Department. He said they have all shown "real interest."

**How to Expand**

The present fund, Mr. Loeb said, could be expanded to \$100 million by charging brokers \$1 for each transaction they handle. On small trades, he said, the money could come from the proposed interim commission increase approved last week by the NYSE board of governors.

On trades of more than 1,000 shares \$1 per transaction could be paid from current rates, he said.

Mr. Loeb said he realizes that large retail firms need the increased revenue from the commission boost and may object to paying part of it to the trust fund.

Noting that two members of Congress last week proposed establishing a government agency to protect investors, on the style of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Mr. Loeb said: "If we don't (expand the trust fund) we'll get legislation and that will be much more expensive. Legislation prepared under pressure is usually not very good legislation."

Asked about the proposal, Big Board president Robert W. Haack said that while the exchange "is not unmindful of the problem," it has no other solutions. "We're working on other ideas, but I'm not at liberty to talk about them," Mr. Haack said.

Leon Kendall, president of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, which includes virtually all NYSE member firms, said that a "spontaneous" reaction from some members showed they "agree with the concept" of a larger trust fund, but he questioned the details of the plan.

Mr. Kendall said that charging \$1 a trade "is probably somewhat high." He noted that the exchange's commission rate study indicated about 40 million trades a year on the NYSE.

"The creation is the deterrent," Mr. Kendall said, suggesting that the government put up the initial \$100 million immediately and that the brokers pay the money back over a period of time.

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**French, U.S. Groups Launch Mutual Fund**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 24.—A new international mutual fund complex, now operations will begin in June, was launched here today.

The founding partners are Société Générale, France's third largest bank; Union des Assurances de Paris, the nation's largest insurance company; and Wellington Management Co. of the United States, which manages an estimated \$1.5 billion through its ten U.S. mutual funds and investment consulting services.

**Part of Trend**

The three will be equal partners in Inter Europe Management, set in Luxembourg, which is to publish and coordinate separate mutual sales companies.

Today's announcement continues a trend of the European financial "establishment" into building networks of salesmen to seek out potential investors.

The concept of a direct sales force—as opposed to the more traditional method of waiting for an investor to come seeking advice—was launched in Europe by Bernard Cornfield's Investors Overseas Services, whose success is being copied.

IOS, for example, has sales links with Banque Rothschild; the Banque de Paris has set up a sales network with the help of a former IOS employee, and the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas has linked with Investors Diversified Services, which has one of the largest U.S. sales forces.

**Inter Europe Plan**

Since the French banks were set up individual sales networks, it would appear that the cost of setting up a U.S.-style direct sales force is justified by the volume of business they generate.

The first of the Inter Europe sales firms will be Inter Europe Diffusion, based in France. The Luxembourg-based management company will own 40 percent of the sales company, with the two French partners sharing the remaining 60 percent.

John C. Bogle, president of Wellington, said today that he expects sales companies to be set up in other European countries but that plans for these had not progressed to the point where he could talk about them.

He said that as the group expanded, financial institutions in other countries would become equal partners with the present three in Inter Europe Management.

Mr. Bogle said the French company planned to launch three funds, the first of which he expects will be marketed by mid-year.

**Grainco Gains**

LONDON, March 24 (UPI)—In the three weeks since Grainco International opened its Spanish securities fund, the firm's 1,300 salesmen have built up assets worth \$30 million and sales of the mutual fund continue at about \$1 million a day, Grainco announced today.

Grainco, an offshore fund previously specializing in U.S. and international real estate, selected Spain to make its first move into the mutual fund field. The organization launched an Italian mutual fund last week.

**Financially Ailing Conglomerate to Transfer Assets**

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT)—Commonwealth United Corp., a financially-troubled conglomerate, announced yesterday that it had completed an agreement with Eker International Corp. to transfer substantially all of Commonwealth's real estate division's assets to a new joint venture.

The proceeds from the new venture, called Eker Equities Inc., will be shared equally by Commonwealth and Eker International.

As part of the agreement, Commonwealth has paid to Eker International \$5,042,696, representing payment in full of outstanding indebtedness, and has regained the securities that had been pledged as collateral for the debt.

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Raffaello... 10-6-70 10-6-70  
Michelangelo... 23-6-70 23-6-70  
Raffaello... 1-7-70 2-7-70  
Michelangelo... 14-7-70 14-7-70  
Raffaello... 23-7-70 23-7-70

**Italian Line**  
Agencies Maritimes Réunies, Opéra, Italien, 742-78-79  
BULLE, Agence Maritime Générale, République, Agence, 33-50-50  
Cie Ventura Weir, Alford Edwards, Valmar, 33-03-48  
Cie Ventura Weir, Alford Edwards, Valmar, 33-03-48







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## American Stock Exchange Trading

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1987). The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed as  $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$  of the sample.







PEANUTS



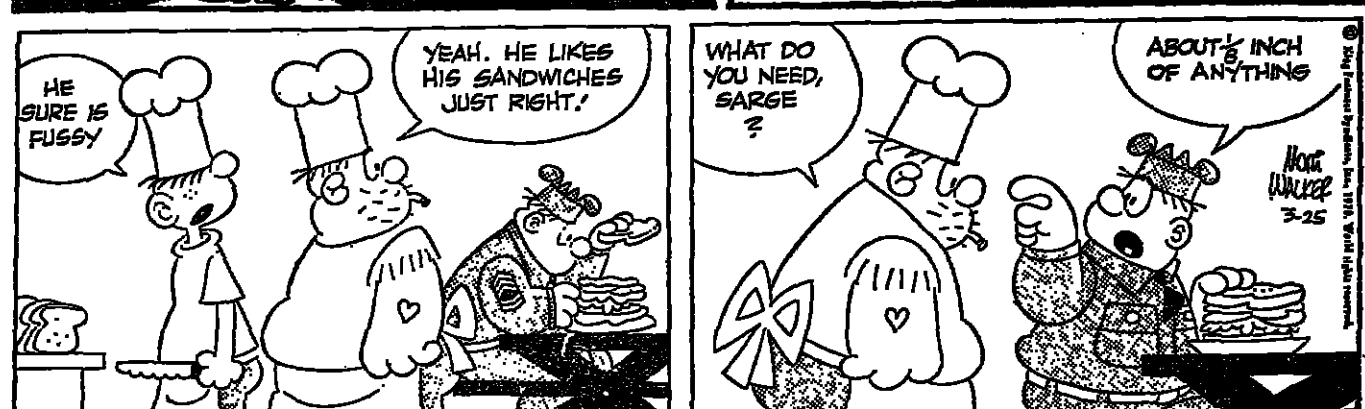
R. L.



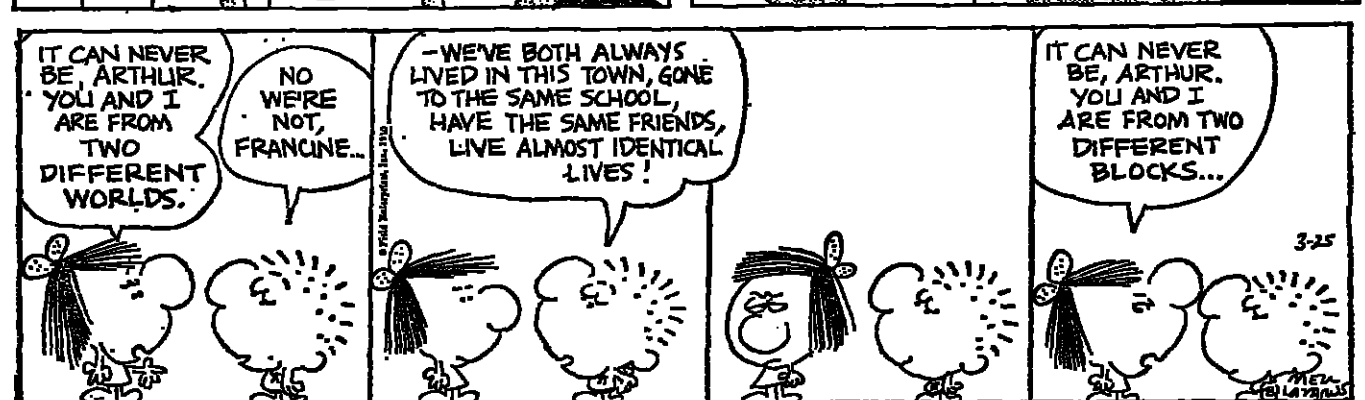
L. I. L. A. B. N. E. M.



B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



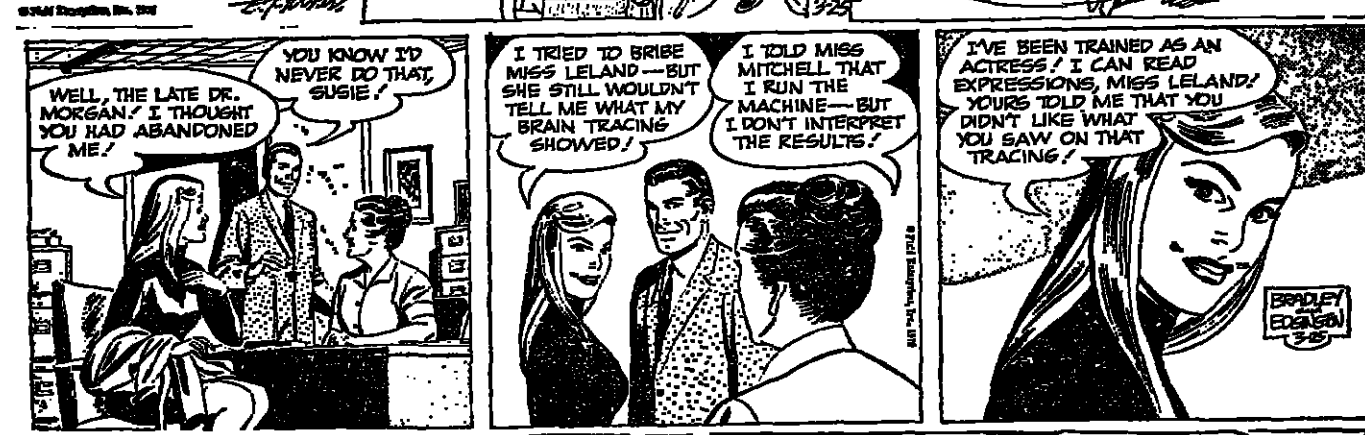
B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. &amp; I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. G.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the closest final matches in the 40-year history of the Vanderbilt knockout team championship resulted in victory for Edgar Kaplan of New York's team of international stars, in Portland, Ore., on Sunday.

The diagrammed deal, from the first quarter of the match, between the Dallas Aces and the Kaplan team, indicated the importance of entering the bidding in favorable vulnerability circumstances when the opponents seemed to be on their way to slam.

At one table, Kaplan team members Sidney Lazard and George Rappe, playing against Jim Jacoby and Robert Wolff of the Aces, reached the normal contract of six hearts without interference and made 12 tricks. The grand slam depends on collecting the heart queen, and is a borderline proposition on a percentage basis.

At the other table, and as shown in the diagram, Eric Murray, South for the Kaplan team, intercepted a three-spade bid after the positive response of three clubs to two clubs, which paved the way for an eventual sacrifice.

North, Sam Kehela, crowded the auction for his opponents by jumping to five spades, and East-West never managed to find their heart fit. Kehela eventually had to decide whether to allow his opponents to play the grand slam in clubs, and chose the sacrifice as the safest course.

Seven spades doubled was down seven, the declarer losing one heart trick and two tricks

NORTH			
♠	Q862		
♥	8		
♦	J10854		
♣	J76		
WEST (D)			
♠	AK		
♥	AK953		
♦	AK73		
♣	Q8		
EAST			
♠	5		
♥	J1042		
♦	96		
♣	AK9542		
SOUTH			
♠	J109743		
♥	Q76		
♦	Q2		
♣	103		

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
2♠	Pass	3♠	3♠
Pass	5♠	Pass	Pass
6♠	Pass	Pass	6♠
Pass	Pass	7♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CHASIN	POME	CREN
LALIA	OVIAL	RIER
ARICOT	TOISSA	LIAD
PETERFALK	MOISE	
DIAGO	COISER	
MISQUE	SOL	
POLLUX	COLLATOR	
AREET	ZEN	YEARN
WESIDAMES	AGRIED	
STRATITE	SPLOIS	
PHILO	SPATTERED	
HENINGWAY	EXUDE	
EDEN	FACE	RIDGE
RARE	OVER	STEER

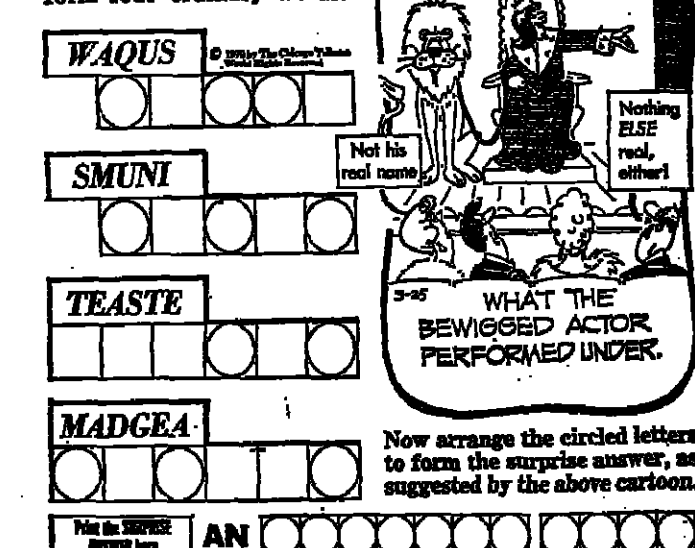
DENNIS THE MENACE



Eddie says he can eat more ice cream than I can! You gonna let him get away with that?

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: VALOR FUDGE CARBON MEMOIR

Answer: When it's not, get under it!—COVER

## BOOKS

## THE CITY

By John V. Lindsay. Norton. 240 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AS if he hadn't too much to do already, the mayor of New York City has written another book (his first was "Journey Into Politics"). Well, actually he seems to have cooperated in the writing of one with his assistant, Jeff Greenfield, his press secretary, Thomas Morgan, and a small, hard-working staff. As one might imagine, and as the mayor makes all too clear in one chapter of "The City," he hasn't even time to read books, let alone write them. No matter. "The City" is very much Lindsay's book. It's tailored and articulated, without ever condescending one with originality of style. It has the mayor's sparkling sense of humor, without ever collapsing into spontaneity. Remarkably, it lifts one out of despair's depths and makes one believe—at least until the next bomb goes off—that there's hope for the City, that New York is a rational situation amenable to reasoned solutions.

It proceeds from the particular details of last year's mayoralty campaign to a general view of the city—not only New York—as the environment of the future. It says that "turning down" the late Robert Kennedy's Senate seat "wasn't easy, but accepting a federal appointment—even to a Senate seat—crushed me as an abandonment of the city." It suggests that city life can be tolerable, will be manageable, must be habitable, only when the United States finally sleeps off the hangover of the 19th-Century vision of the city "as a source of crime, corruption, filth, disease, vice, licentiousness, subversion, and high prices."

It admits mistakes—the location of an experimental neighborhood-run public school district "solely in black and Puerto Rican neighborhoods"; an "unintended implication" in a post-primary-election news conference that New Yorkers who had voted for Proaccino and Marchi "were somehow racists and bigots." It is a defense—against the accusation that Lindsay has coddled blacks at the expense of whites; against the suggestion that he has robbed the poor to pay the rich. It boasts of air-conditioned subway cars and the "fourth police platoon." It denies categorically that the Met's world championship was the only thing that won him the election.

It offers an inside view of what it's like to wake up as New York's mayor and spend the day juggling too many problems until too late at night—at the expense of family life and sanity. It takes stands on Vietnam and law and order that would get Lindsay drummed out of the silent majority, had he ever been there. Without treading on any political toes, it explains what the mayor's office was like when Kennedy entered it and describes the revolution, both visible and invisible, he has worked since he has held it.

It views crime and welfare as two of the major problems now facing the city, and offers perceptive analyses and pragmatic solutions. It advocates a radical

revision of the relationship between the city and the state, and between the city and federal government—if not quite to the extreme of New York's outright secession from the state, then certainly to a large degree of home rule.

It is the work of a pragmatist, a veritable technocrat, who understands complex historical processes and believes in complex (and therefore unsensational) solutions. It is the work of a liberal with his cuffs off and his sleeves rolled up, who would find himself in the Democratic party (the left wing of it) almost anywhere else but in the boobytrapped political fields of New York.

Perhaps its most interesting aspect of all—and it is a genuinely interesting book to read—is the timing of its publication. One supposes that it could have been published last year in conjunction with the election campaign. That would have been smart politics. But coming out now, it appears to be above the battle with its eyes fixed on the furthest horizons. That is the smartest politics of all.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Enzyme Therapy May Save Babies With Lung Malady

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 24 (AP)—A cancer researcher has reported what she says may be an effective new treatment for hyaline membrane disease, the premature infant's affliction that took the life of President John F. Kennedy's second son.

Dr. Clara M. Ambros said 100 infants had been treated with an enzyme preparation that resulted in a tripling of the survival rate of the smallest of the "premies."

Hyaline membrane disease is a respiratory ailment that is the major cause of death in premature infants in the United States. And, Dr. Ambros said, it is "an important contributor to the unfortunate fact that in terms of (infant) survival rate, we are only 15th among the nations."

President Kennedy's son Patrick died of the disease in 1963. Dr. Ambros, principal research scientist at Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, N.Y., described the new treatment yesterday at a science writers' seminar being held by the American Cancer Society.

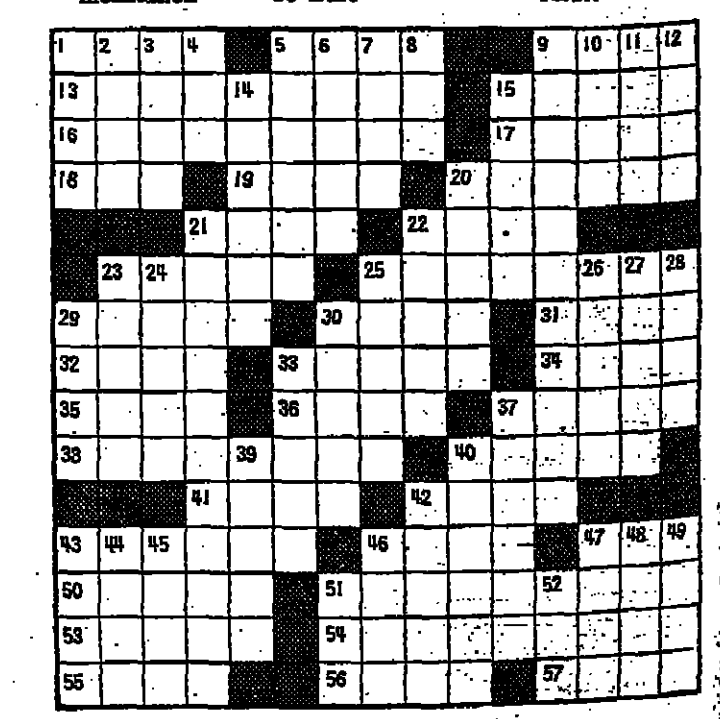
The hyaline membranes coat the inner surface of the lungs and appear to consist primarily of fibrin, a fibrous protein material, Dr. Ambros said. Premature infants, with their undeveloped systems, are unable to dissolve fibrin deposits in their lungs, Dr. Ambros said, with the result that breathing is impaired.

The enzyme preparation used to treat the premature infants was made from human blood plasma and was an outgrowth of basic cancer research on leukemia.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS					
1	English literary historian	42	Striplings	20	Parisian's door
5	Immorality	43	Joe Namath fans	21	Sentry's demand
9	Comb in a way	44	Dull	22	Cavalry weapon
15	Everything	46	Roman seven	23	Common bonito genus
17	Island off Norway	47	Sidestep	24	Miner's stakeout
18	Disapprove	48	Haphazard	25	Italian river
19	Famed Cleveland surgeon	49	Dismissal	26	Submarine device
20	Cousin of Aurora	50	Everybody	27	Muscular weakness
21	French composer	51	Splendid Colloq.	28	Clears
22	Deliberate	52	Three-masted schooner	29	Eerie sound
23	Rabbit	53	Weaver's reed	30	English admiral and explorer
24	Stunt pilot's maneuver	DOWN			
25	Dred	1	Invited	31	U. S., for one
26	Followed	2	Spread	32	Contemporary
27	Shrub genus	3	Switzerland's pride	33	Shoe leather
28	Force	4	Ocean vessel: Abbr.	34	Native of Uplis
31	Doves' home	5	Empty	35	Subsequently
32	Mediterranean port	6	Home of espresso	36	Man of all trades
33	Monaco name	7	Quackery, Lat.	37	Bacchanalian cry
34	Sheepshank	8	Wind direction	38	Pitch
35	Access	9	Certain farm workers	39	Prong
36	Kind of review	10	Barren	40	Container
37	Resources	11	Part	41	Man or Capri
38	Junior, for one	12	Colorist	42	Site of Moorish defeat, 1884
40	Wretched	13	Spartan serfs	51	— off the press
41	Magic incantation	14	Dart	52	Doctors' degrees: Abbr.





# Russia Wins, Takes 1st Place As Czechs Tie Sweden, 2-2

with Czech goalk Dzurilla. Czech defenseman Josef Horesovsky poked his stick in Sterner's stomach, and the Swede had to be carried out on a stretcher. Then a fight erupted between Dzurilla and Swedish forward Palmqvist. All four players were penalized five minutes each.

The Soviet Union gave an uninspired performance in beating East Germany 7-1 in an earlier

## ***ABA Uses Player Draft To Strengthen Position***

this week. "The chances of putting together the basic ingredients of a merger are excellent now, save the Washington-Baltimore problem," an ABA committee man said. A quick solution to merger, although the details may not be completed before summer, would probably allow for some interleague play next season. The ABA would keep its identity for at least 2-3 years, the source said.

The merger committees are mulling over six proposals made by Earl Foreman, president of the Wash-

## January Tops Douglass by 3 In Playoff

In the day's opening match Finland beat Poland, 4-0. The game was marred by the tournament's highest penalty rate.

Standing of The Teams

	W	T	L	GF	GA	Pts
Soviet Union .....	6	0	0	49	9	12
Sweden .....	5	1	0	35	14	11
Czechoslovakia .....	4	1	2	25	14	9
Finland .....	4	0	3	20	25	8
East Germany .....	0	1	6	8	28	2

## Felipe Alou Glad to Leave 'Lum & Abner'

After picking up another stroke on the 17th, January ended the playoff with a 15-foot putt that went in for a birdie. 3 while Douglass could do no better than a par 4. It was the first 18-hole playoff in several years as ties are customarily settled by a sudden-death session.

## A Mule Against Black Stallions

junk business could put one together for \$3 but \$1,200 would be more like it.

"I used to drive them for other people," said Perryman, smoking fast down in the pits, "it got boring, just round and round."

"You like speed," said Cooter.

"You believe it," said Perryman, grinning. I think he suddenly alive under a standup climb of blond hair.

The Tornados came back down, and the Le Models moved up to the track, newer stock cars with \$5,000 to \$12,000 in them, driven by men who, according to Perryman, "don't think it's have time to talk with little guys."

At 9, the public-address announcer called in figure-8 racers, and Perryman, put on his helmet and goggles, and less than half a mile into the battered red Chevy. The crowd perked up the cars came out, 18 early '50s cars beared in front to protect their radiators and strengthened inside with safety equipment. Smashed was the first track in Florida to install a figure-8 track, an X within the O. Racers follow the figure-8 pattern, and once they string out the

Perryman drove well, but had no power in the straightaways, where cars can get up to 100 miles an hour, and finished seventh in the event, the semi-final. Back in the pit, drinking coffee, he blamed it on his \$22 factory car shaft. The one he wanted cost \$85 but the money was no way he could buy it.

**Education Ain't Everything**

"I put this car together for maybe \$80," said. "I'm a lather by trade, when I get a bill I paid I go to work in a garage. Love to be around cars. But I go up to the Ford plant, they want to start out at \$90 an hour, I can't want to work a 40-hour week like that. I can't have a high school diploma I could make \$200 a week on commission work."

"Education ain't everything," said Cooter.

Perryman shrugged and got ready for the final.

He started well, tough and sure at the intersections, finding holes in slip through, but the 14th figure-8 was a lap behind the leader. He was making a turn when the leader, a first-time racer met at the intersection and neither gave ground. The crowd screaming, the engine falling out, and the leader, his orange helmet out his window, turned over. For 10 minutes hands stayed at mouths, and the public address announcer frantically went through the country and western records until he found

The first race was a heat for Tornados, the basic beginning race car; stock models with bodies and frames from 1951 through 1957, engines to match, little racing equipment allowed. A handy mechanic with friends in the

## Patriots' Final Hope for Stadium Vetoed by Boston

## On South Africa **Ashe Forced**

## On South Africa, Says His Attorney **Ashe Forced Racial Issue**

## Says His Attorney

# Racial Issue

### Anderson

(C) South Africa and in helping can players," said Al Chal president of the South African Lawn Tennis Union.

"I wish delegates at yesterday's meeting had recognized that we wanted to have Arthur Ashe playing in our national championship. We are not responsible for our government's policy," he said.

South African Open  
JOHANNESBURG, March (AP)—Owen Williams, director of the South African Open tennis championship which starts here today, said South Africa's next must be to find other means of international competition for country's leading players. That the United States pledged to withdraw from South Africa's selection from the International Tennis Federation "offers hope," he said.

The world's top players have arrived to compete in the two-tournament. Rod Laver, top Australian who will be defending his men's singles title, arrived yesterday.

## Cooper Outpoints Bodell, Regains British Heavy Title

WREMBLEY, England, March 10 (UPI)—Henry Cooper, caddy of Jack Bodell over 15 rounds at the Empire Pool tonight to regain British heavyweight title he lost in the ring.

Cooper, 35, tossed in the last year when the British Board of Control refused to listen to his fight with then champion Jimmy Ellis for the title.

Cooper had the 29-year-old Bodell down three times with stinging left hook and hurt opponent several times with a cross—a punch he rarely throws. Bodell also fell over his feet but was not counted out.

Referee George Smith scored 74-1/2 points for Cooper and 70 for Bodell.

**Both Fighters Cut**

Cooper finished with a cut on his left eye as the blow on his right eye came from the fifth round. Bodell had a slight upward. Bodell had a slight upward eye, but neither man

Bodell scaled 206-3/4 pounds (93.77 kilos) to the 190-1/4 pounds (86.29 kilos) of Cooper.

## The Scoreboard

**HANDBALL**—At Los Angeles. Haber of Chicago defeated Lou of New York, 21-5, 21-5, to retain United States Handball Association championship.

**ICE HOCKEY**—At Lake Placid. Cornell defeated Clarkson, 5-1, to win NCAA title for the second time in

**ABA Result**  
Monday Night

**Fan Kills Referee**  
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 24 (Reuters).—A soccer fan died near here after a blow to the head from a soccer ball annoyed by one of the referees. The referee, John T. ...

decisions. The referee, John ...  
was attacked after a game be-  
tween the Mufakosi Wanderers and  
United, which he abandoned  
both sides disagreed with his ...  
He was fatally injured during  
argument with a spectator over ...

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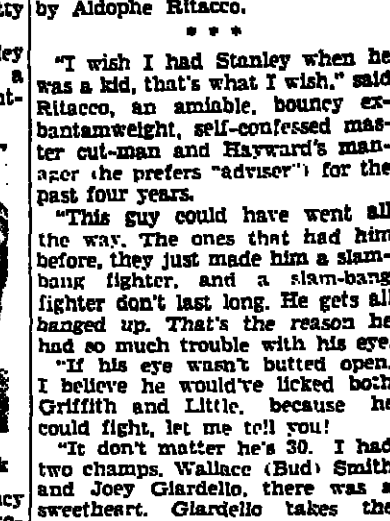
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Associated Press  
pole vaulter Bob Seagren misses an attempt at 17 feet in the  
door meet last week and lands wedged between the bars  
on the fall. Unable to extricate himself, Seagren was  
hoisted out with just a few scratches.



r's profound and inspired dissertation



"You start gettin' on as a fighter, you got to learn to live better to eat better, to train better. You don't want to learn, I learn you anyway. I handcuff myself to you."

